

Gypsy Moth Regulations in Wisconsin

Quarantines

How they work: The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA-PPQ) and the WI Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) monitor pests and enforce quarantines. Each quarantine has different rules and restrictions. The industries affected and government agencies should act responsibly and reasonably to prevent the further movement of quarantined pests.

Gypsy moth quarantine: how it works

Counties that have an average of 10 or more moth catches per trap or egg masses for several years will be quarantined. While there are moths in every county in Wisconsin, only “generally infested” areas are quarantined. Each winter, the trapping data is evaluated and new counties may be quarantined in spring. All homeowners that relocate as well as all businesses that move woody material — *e.g.* nurseries, Christmas tree farms and timber companies — need to follow rules on moving materials out of the quarantined area.

Gypsy moth quarantine: what mills need to do (receiving out-of-state logs)

Sign a USDA (Federal) Compliance Agreement if you’re moving wood from a quarantined area out-of-state into a non-quarantined area in Wisconsin.

Mills agree to only receive quarantined wood from out-of-state that comes with a:

USDA Certificate* states that the logs have been treated or inspected by state or federal employees and are free from pests.

Limited Permit* states that logs will be processed at a mill under USDA Compliance by approved methods.

**The Federal Government issues these. They can be stamps, stickers or documents. Each has a unique number. Mills (especially pulp mills) may have stamps that they issue haulers to put on scale tickets or delivery orders.*

Accurate statement: issued by any person or company. Allows for self-inspection, stating origin, destination and date of inspection.

Mills that receive quarantined wood agree either to: (1) only accept wood that has been USDA inspected and certified free of egg masses, or (2) by May 1, remove all bark from logs that originated in quarantined areas, or (3) between May 1-June 30, segregate and process uninspected wood within 5 days, or (4) between May 1-June 30, store log piles 100’ from surrounding woody vegetation, treat piles with pesticide, cover them, or inspect them regularly for any sign of egg masses or small larvae. All bark mulch should be properly disposed of or treated.

Gypsy moth quarantine: what loggers and truckers need to do (out-of-state)

For interstate movement (federal government regulated), shippers agree to move quarantined wood to an unquarantined area only with a USDA Certificate, or Limited Permit, or Signed Accurate statement.

Gypsy moth quarantine: what mills need to do (in-state)

Sign a State Compliance Agreement (CA) if you're receiving wood from a quarantined area in Wisconsin and your mill is located in a non-quarantined county in western Wisconsin. Mills that only handle pulpwood do not need a CA.

Mills that receive quarantined wood agree either to: (1) only accept wood that has been inspected and certified free of egg masses, or (2) by May 1, remove all bark from logs that came from a quarantined area, or (3) between May 1-June 30, segregate and process uninspected wood within 5 days, or (4) between May 1-June 30, store log piles 100' from surrounding woody vegetation, treat piles with pesticide, cover them, or inspect them regularly for any sign of egg masses or larvae/caterpillars. The state encourages all bark to be burned, buried, treated, composted or returned to a quarantined area.

Gypsy moth quarantine: what loggers and truckers need to do (in-state)

For in-state movement (state government regulated), loggers need to

- 1) Get trained by DATCP to identify gypsy moth egg masses.
- 2) Inspect loads before logs leave quarantined area.
- 3) Document on paper (a scale ticket or delivery order is fine) that
 - (a) load is free of egg masses (none present or all removed), and
 - (b) include name of logger, training ID number, and date inspected.
- 4) Take wood to a mill that will process it according to the State CA.

Note: *When very large amounts of egg masses are present and not feasible to remove, or when live caterpillars are present, an inspection by DATCP or USDA and certificate is required.*

Contact numbers

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